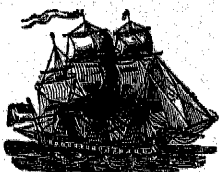


British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

No. 551.]

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837.

[Vol. XI.]

BUENOS AYRES.

We have received Montevideo journals to 8th inst. A general order was issued, dated Montevideo, 28th ult., in tenor, that the public tranquillity being again threatened by a group of men who, setting at nought the obedience due to the authorities, had committed various excesses in the country districts; and that it being necessary to use all possible vigilance in order to preserve the peace of the city of Montevideo, the various corps appertaining to it, and those outside the walls, are therefore ordered to observe the provisions of the general order of 4th July last, which, amongst other things, states that the firing of a cannon in the day, from the fort of San José, will be the signal to assemble; and another at night, and a lantern hoisted in said fort, will be the night signal; besides the *generales*. The Commander of the infantry of the National Guard is ordered to have a piece of artillery in readiness every night.

Luna, (who in the Montevideo papers is designated as the "Mulato Luna,") at the head of a band of revolutionists entered Paisandú on 23rd ult. The journal *Universal*, says that this act would be of little consequence, were it not a part of the plan concerted with the emigrants in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande; the Government, therefore, would take every means to suppress it in its origin, and act with all due vigour, convinced as it now must be that undue moderation towards those who seek to destroy the authorities by means of rebellion, produces no other effect than to increase their audacity. That fortunately the military attitude now assumed by the country, and the presence of H. E. the President of the Republic in the country districts, offer a double guarantee that those who seek to disturb public tranquillity will meet with exemplary punishment.

Don Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental Republic, states, in a despatch dated head-quarters 2nd inst., that he was about to commence operations against the seditious, with a force of 1000 cavalry, exclusive of the division of Britos, which consists of 800 men; and that he has no doubt the result will be that the assassins of the country will not again have an opportunity of abusing the indulgence of the Government by hoisting the standard of rebellion.

Another despatch from the President, dated head-quarters, 5th inst., says that he intended on that day to put himself in march with the army, towards the Department of Paisandú.

A despatch from General Manuel Britos, dated Birucayupi, 28th ult., to the Government at Montevideo, mentions that Colonel Manuel Lavalleja's troops had been defeated by those of Luna, and that the latter had received some augmentation to his force, a few of the infantry in Paisandú having joined him: he was however retreating by forced marches, followed by the Government troops.

Several persons were arrested in Montevideo on the night of the 3rd inst., charged with having endeavoured to persuade others to join the revolutionists, and offering horses and other aid for the purpose in question.

We received by the brig *Fame*, English journals to the 5th January.

From Spain, the news is favourable to the Christians. The Carlists have been compelled to raise the siege of Bilbao, in consequence of a defeat they sustained on 23rd and 24th December, in front of that fortress. The Christians in these combats were commanded by General Espartero,

and consisted of his division and the British Legion;—the Carlists were under the orders of General Villareal. The accounts state that the latter retired in good order, without great loss, and had only 200 prisoners taken from him; whilst the allies acknowledge having had 800 killed. General Espartero entered Bilbao on Christmas day. Some British vessels of war assisted the Christians by keeping up a constant fire upon the Carlists, which a Correspondent of "The Times" newspaper says is "a poor return for the kindness of the Carlists, who have long had it in their power to do one of the vessels (a brig,) a great deal of harm, but they never fired a shot at her."

General Villareal has been blamed for allowing the Christians to pass the river at Portugalette in boats, unmolested, when he might have attacked them to advantage. General Gomez, with 4000 infantry and some cavalry, had arrived at the head quarters of Don Carlos, from his expedition to the interior; he appeared in excellent spirits. —The Christians in Spain now assert, that from the arrangements in train it is morally certain that Don Carlos will be put down. The raising of the siege of Bilbao is certainly a great blow to the Carlists. A Portuguese army was advancing to join the Christians; and a quantity of warlike stores and other assistance for them, were hourly expected from England.

Another attempt has been made to assassinate the King of the French. The particulars, as given by the papers, are inserted in our last page.

Official Documents.

VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, March 9, 1837.

25th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

To the Honorable Representation of the Province.

MESSES. REPRESENTATIVES,

The Government has to occupy your attention for the second time.

The seventeen millions of 6 per cent. Stock, created by the law of 30th January last, is yet in its hands; unforeseen circumstances having occurred to interrupt the course of the negotiation.

Of the three millions to which the private debt amounts, due to the end of 1836, as part of the five, the amount of the deficit in the estimates of that year, only two of these have entered the Treasury. Having included this debt in the estimates of the present year, it results that its payment has been twice recognised and voted by the Representatives. This debt, which is not that of the Government but of the whole Province, cannot be more sacred, nor the estimates of this year more reduced, considering the extraordinary measures which the actual state of the country demands to save the National Independence, and maintain the order and interior security of this Province. It is therefore necessary at all events to make up the deficit; but so as not to injure public property, nor discredit the authority.

The Government has said, and repents, that it conscientiously believes it would be the highest crime against the country, to augment the emission. It has also said, that if its embarrassments increased, it would adopt those measures which appeared least injurious. And as that period has arrived, it has the honor to submit to the Representatives the following project, which in its opinion ought neither to be considered as an augmentation of the emission, since an equal sum is provided for its redemption, the realization of which will only be retarded the time requisite for the disposal of the Stock; nor injure the circulation, inasmuch as such a sum has become necessary to it, when at the present moment the extinction of the paper money cannot be attended to.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1.—The Government is authorised to make

up four millions two hundred thousand dollars, of the six and one-third of the deficit that appears in the estimates of the present year, with an equal quantity of notes of the extinguished National Bank.

2.—The Mint shall deliver to the Government the said sum, in the following manner: in the present month, three millions two hundred thousand dollars; and the remaining million in July of the present year.

3.—For the redemption of this supply, the Government will place in the hands of the Commissioners of Public Credit, seven millions of 6 per cent. Stock.

4.—The Commissioners of Public Credit are authorised, with the previous concurrence of Government, to dispose of the seven millions of 6 per cent. Stock; which cannot be sold at less than 60 per cent.

5.—Until the sale of these seven millions be effected, the whole of the revenue appertaining to them, shall be applied, by the Commissioners of Public Credit, to the monthly redemption of Stock circulating in private hands, according to the law of the establishment.

6.—The bank-notes received for the Sale of the Stock, shall be immediately redeemed by said Commissioners, in presence of the Minister of Finance, the President of the Mint, and the Government Notary, who will certify the transaction; which act, signed by all, shall be published.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS,
José María Rojas.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd March, 1837.

28th year of the Liberty, 22nd of the Independence, and 8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government of Buenos Ayres, charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, has ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—Mr. George Frederick Dickson, Vice-Consul of the Republic in Liverpool, is appointed its Consul-General in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2.—Let this be published.

ROSAS,
Felipe Arana,

A communication to the Government, dated 8th inst., from Don Manuel V. de Maza, President of the House of Representatives, states that the House in its sitting of that date, had sanctioned the election in the Consulado on 7th August last, of Señores Simon Mier, and Ezequiel Real de Azua, as two of the commercial community to compose the Commission of Administration of Public Credit.

Dr. Justo Garcia Valdez, Director of the Vaccine Establishment in this City, has rendered two reports to the Government, of the number of persons vaccinated in this Province during the years 1835—36; accompanied with two communications from him upon the subject, to the Government, dated 13th January, and 28th ult. It appears that in the year 1835, there were vaccinated in this Province, 5,040 persons of both sexes,—and in the year 1836, 6,307.

Dr. José María Cuenca, district Surgeon at Fort Federation, has, under date Fort Federation, 3rd inst., stated to the Government that the troops and inhabitants of said district were in good health, and that the ravages of the small-pox had ceased there.

Four communications from Don Juan A. Carrmona, Governor of the Province of Rioja, dated 14th, 15th, and 16th ult., addressed to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, were inserted in the *Gaceta Mercantil* of 7th inst. They are in import similar to those received from the Governments of Santa Fé and Entrerios, which were published in our Nos. 549, and 550, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Message of 1st January last, from the Government of Buenos Ayres to the House of Representatives of that Province, &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, February 27, 1887.
88th year of the Liberty, 36th of the Independence, and
8th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Government, taking into consideration that for some time have been felt discord and divisions among some of the Provinces of the Republic and their inhabitants, which threaten to spread with rapidity, in consequence of various Bulls, Briefs, and Pontifical Rescripts having been put in execution without the previous requisite of the *execratur* of the Authority charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic, notwithstanding it is one of its principal and most important attributes to grant or deny it, as may suit the general interests of the nation and welfare of its inhabitants; and it being the duty of all the Governments of the Confederation to concur, each on its part, to eradicate immediately an abuse so injurious to public order and to the dignity of the Republic, the fatal consequences whereof it will not be afterwards possible to repair; the Government has therefore ordered and decreed:—

Art. 1.—No person or authority, civil or ecclesiastical, of this Province, shall recognise any legal or canonical validity in, nor pay obedience to, or give fulfilment or anywise execute, any Bull, Brief, or Pontifical Rescript, or any other class of documents which may have been received in this Province, or in any other part of the territory of the Republic since the 25th May, 1810, which may appear to emanate mediately or immediately from His Holiness the Roman Pontiff, or from the See of Rome, or any body or person which it is thought may be authorised by His Holiness to expedite it,—without having the *execratur* of the Authority charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic.

2.—Pursuant to that which is ordained in the preceding article, no person or authority, civil or ecclesiastical, of this Province, shall recognise or cause to be recognised as true and legitimate, any class of appointment, creation, erection, or institution, which is made or is pretended to be made in this Province, or in any part of the territory of the Republic, or with any of its inhabitants, in virtue of any Bull, Brief, or Pontifical Rescript, or of any other document received in any part of the Republic since the said 25th May, 1810, which may appear to emanate mediately or immediately from His Holiness the Roman Pontiff, or from the See of Rome, or from any body or person which may be believed as authorised by His Holiness to expedite it; so long as the said Bull, Brief, Rescript, or document, has not the *execratur* of the Authority charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Republic; and in case of having been previously recognised, the recognition shall be suspended until the said requisite be complied with.—And it is to be understood that this prohibition extends to the institutions of Bishops *in partibus infidelium*, who have not been consecrated, and may wish to be so in this Province.

3.—From the foregoing articles are excepted the Bulls, Briefs, Pontifical Rescripts, and other documents, emanating mediately or immediately from His Holiness the Roman Pontiff, or from the See of Rome, the contents whereof solely relate to the sacramental tribunal, penitence, or that of conscience; which documents can be obeyed and acted upon without the said *execratur*.

4.—Those who infringe any part of the first and second articles of this decree, shall be punished as a disturber of public order, and offender against the sovereignty and independence of the Republic.

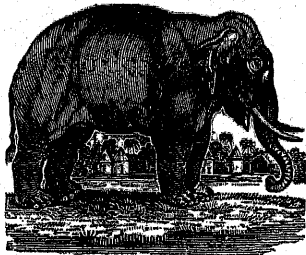
5.—Let this be transcribed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the Home Department, to be by it communicated to the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese, to the Ecclesiastical Senate, Court of Appeals; and let it be published, and inserted in the Official Register.

ROSAS.
Felipe Arana.

We received our usual supply of British, French, and Spanish journals, by H. B. M.'s packet *Spider*. The greater part of the intelligence they contain, has been anticipated by previous arrivals.

The Prince Polignac has been released from the fortress of Ham, after a captivity of more than 6 years. He arrived in London from France, with his family, in December last; and took up his abode at the Clarendon Hotel. He was accompanied from Ham to the place of embarkation, by a Captain of the Gens d'Armes, who treated him with the greatest respect.

London and its suburbs is supposed now to contain two millions of inhabitants.



THE ELEPHANT.

In our last we noticed the arrival in this city of an Elephant, Dromedary, two Monkeys, and two Shetland Ponies. We have now to state, that they are exhibited every day at the house No. 68, Calle de la Paz, nearly opposite the Church of La Merced. The hours of exhibiting are from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; from 4 to 6 P. M.; and from half-past 7 to half-past 9 in the evening. Admittance: 2 dollars each for adults; Children, 1 dollar; Seat, 1 dollar;—Boxes, holding six persons each, 10 dollars. The performances occupy about one hour, and commence at half-past 11 in the morning—5 in the afternoon—and half-past 8 in the evening. The place of exhibition is fitted up in the form of a Circus, with boxes, pit, and cauzela; and a part of the Orchestra of the Theatre officiate.

We witnessed the performances a few evenings since, and were much gratified, particularly with those of the Elephant, who gave proofs that he possesses all the sagacity belonging to his species. The Monkeys were highly amusing; they rode on the ponies at full gallop, attired in red frock-coat, &c. &c. The Dromedary (that faithful, patient companion of man), is an interesting specimen of his sort.

The Elephant is called *Pizarro*. The principal Monkey, *Major Jack Downing*; his companion, *Captain*; one of the Ponies, *Flora*; the other, *Billy*. The Dromedary has no name.

The whole of these animals belong to Mr. Edward G. Mead, who has brought them from the United States at a great expense; for which we trust he will be recompensed by having a series of "good houses." The exhibition, however, we hear will only continue for a few weeks in this city; it being the intention of Mr. Mead to proceed with his charge to Montevideo, thence to Rio Grande and other portions of Brazil,—so that it will be advisable for families and individuals to take an early opportunity of attending. The day-time is probably the best, as then the countenances of the animals can be more distinctly observed.

We may have seen larger elephants in London, Paris, and the Cape of Good Hope, than "*Señor Pizarro*,"—but certainly none more sagacious, docile, and obedient to his keeper; he seems quite at home amongst the spectators, and allows any one to handle him. He is a native of Asia; his age 8 years; his height nearly 8 feet; and is doubtless the first Elephant that has visited this country. His keep is somewhat expensive—he manages to devour 60 lbs. of hay and a bushel of oats per day. He is really worth seeing; and we would advise, at any rate, all lovers of "Natural History," to visit him.

We copy the following from the London "*Mirror*," of November last:—

"*Elephants dancing on a Rope*.—We know not what can justify the Editor of the work before us (*Popular Zoology*), in regarding as mere falsehoods "the miraculous stories of elephants dancing upon ropes, as recorded by Pliny and Suetonius." Others besides Pliny and Suetonius, declare such performances to have taken place, as will be seen in the following extract from a very interesting and copious history of the elephant: 'According to Pliny, at the spectacles given to Germanicus, it was not an uncommon thing to see elephants dance upon a rope, their steps being so

practised and certain, that four of them traversed the rope, bearing a litter which contained one of their companions who feigned to be sick. This feat of dancing or walking upon a rope, might, perhaps, be doubted, if it rested merely upon the testimony of a single author; but the practice is confirmed by many ancient writers of authority, who agree with Pliny, that the elephants trained at Rome would not only walk along a rope forward, but retire backward with equal precision. Seneca describes an elephant who, at the command of his African keeper, would kneel down, and walk upon a rope. Suetonius also mentions that an elephant, in the presence of the emperor Galba, climbed up an inclined rope to the roof of the theatre, and descended in the same way, bearing a litter.'

"Dion gives a similar testimony to the extraordinary power of so heavy an animal to walk along a rope without a balance—a docility which is the more wonderful when we bear in mind, that one of the strongest instincts which the elephant possesses is that which impels him to experiment upon the stability of every surface which he is required to cross, before he will trust his body to the chance of breaking down the support which is prepared for him. The yielding rope must have called this instinct into action; although it should be observed that the elephant will pass a bridge which vibrates, when nothing will induce him to set foot upon one whose tottering condition manifests its insecurity. It may a little abate our surprise at the rope-dancing faculty of the elephant, when we learn that a horse has exhibited the same performance. At the solemnities which attended the wedding of Robert, brother to the King of France, in 1237, a horse was ridden along a rope."

Since writing the above, we are informed that Mr. Mead has determined to give, from Monday next, only one exhibition per day, *viz.*, in the afternoon, from 4 to half-past 6 o'clock; except on Sundays and holidays, on which days the performances will take place at the periods mentioned at the commencement of this article.

JOHN BANNISTER, ESQ.

This once celebrated comedian, died in London on the 7th November last, aged 78. He took leave of the stage in June 1815. "*The Mirror*," in speaking of his death, says:—

"It would be impossible in the present sketch, to trace this great public favourite through the various scenes of his success, or to enumerate the many characters which marked his career as an actor; but a few which occur to us it may not be unacceptable to mention.—*Walter*, in the *Children in the Wood*, has had no adequate representative since he quitted the stage; nor are *La Gloire*, *Ben*, *Sadi*, *Whimsicula*, *Trudge*, *Michael*, *Lentive*, *Acres*, *Leopold*, *Dick*, *Brass*, *Colonel Feignwell*, *Job Thornbury*, *Pangloss*, or *Sylvester Daggerwood*, better filled. His acting combined much eccentric whim with exceeding jollity—and with the greatest humour he could blend the deepest pathos. 'He was,' says a critic, 'the last actor whom we remember enjoying a kind of personal feeling with his auditors without resorting to buffoonery. It has been said of some comic actor, that immediately on his *entrée* he shook hands with every spectator from the first seat in the pit to the back of the gallery; but Bannister created a different feeling—that sort of feeling that is created when a gentleman of approved worth comes into a circle of society.—When he had to deliver a good sentiment, the spectators felt as if they knew it was the natural impulse of the mind; and they felt, in all cases of emergency, not only for the character, but for honest Jack Bannister.' *Eliu*, speaking of him and Suett, says:—'Jack Bannister and he had the fortune to be more of personal favourites with the town than any other actor before or after. The difference, I take it, was this,—Jack was more beloved for his sweet, good-natured, moral pretensions,—*Dicky* was more liked for his sweet, good-natured, no pretensions at all. Your whole conscience stirred with Bannister's performance of *Walter*, in the *Children in the Wood*,—but *Dicky* seemed like a thing, as Shakespeare says of Love, "too young to know what conscience is."'

"Bannister retired from the stage, after thirty-seven years' active and successful career: on this occasion, he performed *Echo*, in the *World*, and the favourite part of *Walter*.

"His amiable consort survives him. His family consisted of two sons and four daughters, of whom all but one daughter survive. In testimony of his great private worth, we cannot more appropriately conclude this sketch than by the following quota-

tion from the last edition of Sir Walter Scott's *Miscellaneous Works*, vol. xx., pp. 243-4, extracted from the *Quarterly Review* for April, 1826, in notice of Boaden's *Life of Kemble*, and Kelly's *Reminiscences*, of which paper Sir Walter is acknowledged to have been the writer:—

“There is Jack Bannister, honest Jack, who, in private character, as upon the stage, formed so excellent a representation of the national character of Old England—Jack Bannister, whom even footpads could not find it in their heart to injure.* There he is, with his noble locks, now as remarkable when covered with snow as when their dark honours curled around his manly face, singing to his grandchildren the ditties which used to call down the rapture of crowded theatres in thunders of applause.”

* This distinguished performer and best of good fellows, was actually stopped one evening by two footpads, who, recognising in his person the general favourite of the English audience, begged his pardon, and wished him good night. Horace's wolf was a joke to this.

Richardson “the Showman,” died lately in England, at an advanced age. He left behind him £40,000, which he had amassed by his professional pursuits.

To the Editor of the *British Packet*.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I am told that some years ago, Mr. Hood published the lamentations of a damsel who found a bar to Hymen by dwelling at Number 1. Those who remember them may judge (should you print the following,) whether she had greater cause to lament than I, who pine at

Number 4.

MAMMA'S to blame that e'er we came
To this unlucky house:
Some star in Virgo, must have made her go
To move; and I no spouse.
Men seem afraid to knock at door
That's labelled No. 4!

At No. 3, a *vis-à-vis*,
With coronet upon it,
Stops twice a day devoirs to pay
To Miss in the blue bonnet.
She'll be *My Lady*, long before
Plain *Madam* I, at No. 4.

And there's old Waters' awkward daughters,
Who dwell at No. 9,
All asked in Church, with Doctors—Smirch,
And Oxide, and Chlorine!
Three Doctors take the Waters!—Score
Up that at No. 4.

They're all alive at No. 5;
A wedding's on the tapis:
We Betsey Lee know to a T,
But know not who the chap is.
Some buzzard, or he'd look (before
He leaped,) at No. 4.

At No. 6, the monkey tricks
Of those two hoyden cousins,
(Whose whims and capers give me the vapours)
Attract light sparks by dozens;
Not one of whom has sense t' explore
Who sighs at No. 4.

To see scores run to No. 1,
After a pair of eyes
That merely twinkle, while they wrinkle
Fan's phiz, creates surprise!
All are for No. 1. A score!
And none for No. 4.

The girls at 7, and at 11,
Appear to dancing bred;
Partners they flud, each to her mind;
And partners too, to wed.
I could dance too, as heretofore,
Would partners rap at No. 4.

And what ado at No. 2,
About a pair of mixxes!
Why? I confess 'twere easier guess
The riddles of the sphinxes.
But both will wed, twice o'er, before
One once at No. 4.

To look I hate towards No. 8,
Tho' Patty's rather pretty;
But such a fuss about a puss
Who's neither wise nor witty,
Is much too bad! while none adore
Good sense at No. 4.

At 12, the knocking is quite shocking
From eyes until day-light!
And when I think for what, a wink
I cannot get all night.
The Nabob weds next week Miss Moore;
Not Bob nor Bill at No. 4!

To No. 10, I think ten men
Trot after Nancy Trotter!
He who succeeds, poor wretch, must needs
Be sorry when he's got her:
She snores! But he shall hear no snore
Who trots to No. 4.

Trot here!—what, here?—not one 'tis clear
To No. 4 will speed:
If Ma' wove mount,—I vow, by Jove,—
Rather than apes I'll lead,—
I'll take, before I'm one year more,
French leave of No. 4.

W.

Violent snow-storms took place on the Continent of Europe, and in England, Ireland, and Scotland, at the latter end of December last. In some of the large streets of Paris, people were drawn on the snow in sledges, as in Russia; and the communication with the Provinces stopped. Communication in the United Kingdom was also seriously interrupted, and great damage done by the heavy fall of snow, the like of which has never been recorded.

LENT.—The Sermons usual at this period of the year, continue to be delivered every evening, in the various Churches of this capital, alternately; and are attended by crowded congregations.

In conformity with the decree inserted in our last, the nightly Watchmen of this City now exclaim—“*Viva la Federacion*,”—before they cry the hour.

The *Retreta*, on Saturday evening last, was well attended; the ladies mustered numerously on the occasion, the evening being temperate and fine. The band played the concluding *aria* and chorus from the Opera of the *Cenerentola*, and an *aria* from that of *Otelo*; and in such a manner as to prove that they can play when they “are in the vein.”

Bathing.—The bathing season, we should think, is now over. We never remember so few bathers in the river (particularly of ladies,) as during this season. The weather has been unfavourable, and river-bathing is not so fashionable here as formerly. — There were, however, on Monday evening, some bathers, the atmosphere being sultry.

The *Alameda* had a portion of visitors on Sunday last. A number of fair equestrians passed and repassed the promenade, during the afternoon.

THE WEATHER has been fine during the week—thermometer 70 to 80.

Authorship.—Reader, if thou art not an author, resolve never to be one. Of all parts that we can play in this world, that of an honest author is the most dangerous. It were better for an honest man never to write. I look upon it as a thing

impossible for a man to write honestly and not give offence. After the offence is taken comes the reformation—the revenge: a passage misquoted, a fact misstated, and a thousand other petty annoyances. Sometimes the same attack, clothed in various language, defiles half a dozen different periodicals. Honestly has no remedy for this; it cannot wield the same weapons.—(*Entomological Magazine*.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to British Subjects.

THE UNDERSIGNED, His BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL, hereby gives notice that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the BRITISH EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the Trustees of this Establishment for the present year.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres,
11th March, 1837.

CHARLES GRIFFITHS,
H. M.'s Consul.

On Sale.

A NEW EDITION OF THE CATHOLIC CATECHISM, by the REV. M. MACARTHUR. To be had at Mr. PATRICK FLEMING'S, No. 11, Calle de Cangallo; at Mr. BARTHOLOMEW FLEMING'S, Calle de los Representantes; and at the *Libreria Argentina*, No. 138, Calle de la Victoria.

Notice.

THE BUENOS AYRES DIRECTORY FOR 1837, may be had at the *Gaceta Mercantil* Office; at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo; and at Mr. Steadman's Library, No. 30, Calle de la Cathedral.—Price, 5 dollars.

Roman Cement,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, newly arrived, is now on Sale at

No. 41, Calle de Reconquista.

Notice.

WILL BE SHORTLY TO LET, the ALTOS of the House No. 30, Cathedral-Street, fronting the Cathedral.

For Boston.—(Passage only.)
The remarkably fast-sailing, fine, coppered and copper-fastened Danish ship



CIMBER,

Burthen about 300 Tons,—Captain M. J. MAAG.
HAS all her cargo engaged, and will sail (weather permitting) on or before the 5th day of March. She has most spacious and comfortable accommodations for Passengers, which are by no means inferior to those of the Regular Packets.

Persons desirous of taking Passage, are requested to apply to Captain MAAG, or the Consignee's, Mr. C. H. ANDERSEN; or to

HORNE & ALSOGARAY,
Licensed Ship-Brokers, No. 51, Calle de la Paz.

FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, ON THE 9th OF MARCH, 1837.

VESSELS AND CAPTAINS' NAMES.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION, &c.
BRITISH.		
Brig Cora, Hamilton,	McCracken & Jamieson,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Asia, Bloomfield,	Lafoue, Barker & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Nautius, Grayburn,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for London.
Brig Luna, Sanderson,	John Best, Brothers,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Strlingshire, Brown,	Brownell, Stegmann & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Malcolm, J. Malcolu,	Nicholson, Green & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Barque Isabella, D. Smith,	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
Brig Fame, Whiteley,	Parlane, Macalister & Co.,	Loading for Liverpool.
AMERICAN.		
Barque Leopard, Bartlett,	Jacob Flint,	Loading for New York or Boston.
Brig Rowena, Drew,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Sultana, Willis,	Daniel Gowland & Co.,	Loading for Baltimore.
Ship Leonidas, Field,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for New York.
Brig Emily, Godfrey,	Dowdall & Lewis,	Boston, <i>et</i> a Santos.
Ship Manchester, Jarman,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
FRENCH.		
Ship Constance, Soreau,	Ferdinand Delisle,	Island of Bourbon, with mules.
Barque Alfred, Gautreaux,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Loading for Marseilles.
Barque Clemence, Jaureguibery,	Guerin, Seris & Co.,	Montevideo to load for Havre de Grace.
DANISH.		
Ship Cimber, Maag,	C. H. Andersen,	Loading for Boston.
DUTCH.		
Galliot Juliane, Poodts,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Loading for Havana.
HAMBURG.		
Barque Reform, Schildknecht,	C. H. Andersen,	Discharging.
KNIPHAUSEN.		
Brig Jules, Sheridan,	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,	Discharging.
SPANISH.		
Polacre Minerva, Doumek,	F. Llallalol,	Loading for Saló and Barcelona.
SARDINIAN.		
Brig N. S. de la Misericordia, Roccatagliate,	Amadeo,	Loading for Genoa.
Polacre Tomistocles, Cevasco,	Luis Amadeo,	Loading for Genoa.
BRAZILIAN.		
Brig Eloisa, J. C. Souza,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig Bella Angelica, Anunciacion,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Dos Hermanos, Avellar,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Lucia, de Silva,	M. A. Ramos,	Loading for Rio Janeiro.
Schr.-brig Oliveira, Barreros,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Brig Rufina, Santos,	M. A. Ramos,	Brazil.
Schr.-brig San José de los Placeres, Lesa,	J. B. Soriano,	Brazil.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.—None.



MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 4.—Wind E.

Arrived, (last evening,) whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 2nd. Sailed, (this day,) American schr. Virginia, Edward Laudeman, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Puceel & Co., with various boxes containing tallow candles, Havana cigars, straw hats, and swan skins.

March 5.—Wind E.

Arrived, Kniphausen brig Jules, Charles Sheridan, from Antwerp 12th November, Island Mayo 20th January, with general cargo and 65 moyos salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

March 6.—Wind N. N. E.—Slight rain at night. Arrived, American ship Manchester, Samuel E. Jarman, from Lisbon 20th December, with 508 moyos salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sailed, Danish brig Hiram, Christian L. Wandering, for Havana, despatched by Lafone, Barker & Co., 4621 quintals jerked beef, 83 boxes with brandy in bottles. Passenger, Captain William Austin.

Brazilian schr.-brig Gertrude, Alejandro José Diaz, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Manuel Acevedo Ramos, with 3524 horns, 40 half-boxes cigars, and 2200 quintals jerked beef.

March 7.—Wind S. E., strong. Slight rain. Arrived, British brig Fame, William Whitley, from Liverpool 5th January, with general cargo, to Parlane, Macalister & Co. Passenger, Mr. Daniel Cash.

Sailed, Sardinian polacre Tetis, Angel Pierantogio, for Bahia and Pernambuco, despatched by Zumaran & Treserra, with 2600 quintals jerked beef, and some boxes of tallow candles.

March 8.—Wind E. S. E. No arrivals. Sailed, National whale-boat Primera, (of the line of whale-boats,) for Montevideo.

March 9.—Wind N. N. W.—Slight rain in the evening. Arrived, (at night,) National whale-boat Dos Hermanos, (of the line of whale-boats,) from Montevideo 6th.

Sailed, British brig Mary Jones, Peter Brook Fishley, for Montevideo to load for a port in England, despatched by George Macome, with 20 tons of coal.

American brig Trafalgar, Robert Pearson, for New York, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 3509 dry hides, 200 salted hides, 40 tanned hides, 5200 horns, 50 pipes with 2000 arrobas tallow, 1000 lbs. old copper, 1 bale with 50 doz. goat skins, 35 bales with 1034 arrobas horse hair, 19 do. with 475 arrobas wool, 24 do. with 580 doz. sheep skins, 5 do. with 292 doz. and 1000 lbs. nutria skins, 2 boxes with 100 crape shawls. Passengers, Captain Edward Gahan, Mr. Amory Edwards, Don Palemon Huergo (son of Don Carlos M. Huergo of this city), and Mr. Mark Sheafe, (supercargo).

National (late Brazilian) brig Monteiro, Antonio Antunes Cruz, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, despatched by Juan Sousa Monteiro, with 1700 quintals jerked beef.

Oriental packet schooner Aguila Segunda, for Montevideo.

March 10.—Wind S.

Arrived, American brig Pioneer, Abner Goodhue, from Antwerp 26th December, Flushing 30th do., Island Mayo 29th January, Montevideo 8th inst., with 100 moyos salt, gin, brandy, wine, 600 Mexican dollars, 434 Spanish do., and 224 doubletons, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Sailed, British brig Frisk, William Whiteway, for Liverpool, despatched by Rennie, Macfarlane & Co., with 60 dry hides, 6117 salted do., 9008 horns, 79,000 ox hools, 2 bales with 50 doz. sheep skins, 184 do. with 4300 arrobas wool, 4 do. with 160 arrobas horse hair. Passenger, Mr. Frederick Torquist.

Vessel posted to sail.

On 12th inst.—Clemence, for Montevideo.
On 15th.—Asia, for Liverpool.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

On 5th inst., at 3 p. m., Wind E.,—Orleans, hence 1st.
On 6th, Wind N. W.,—at 2 p. m., Maria, hence 3rd,—at 3 p. m., Hiram, hence same morning.
On 8th, at midnight, Wind N. E.,—Tetis, hence 7th.

Vessels on the Berth at Liverpool, on 5th January. FOR BUENOS AYRES.
Barque Standard, Captain John Pelle, to sail about 25th January.
Schooner-brig Betsy Hall, Captain John Coaker, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Brig Philomela, Captain Joseph Spott, to sail about 20th January.

Arrived at Montevideo.

1st inst.—Oriental polacre Concepcion, from Rio Grande 25th ult., with 580 tierces yerba, to Piqueira.
2nd.—Spanish polacre Flora, Agustin Domenico, from Barcelona 24th December, Tarragona 12th January, with 210 pipes wine, oil, paper, and 20,300 tins, to Buxareo.
3rd.—Oriental patache Union, from Santa Catalina 22nd ult., with farina, to Cer dia.
4th.—Oriental schr. Carolina, from Santa Catalina 23rd ult., with farina, to P. Ramon.
5th.—Hamburg brig Johannes, from Hamburg 24th November; general cargo, to C. H. Andersen.
6th.—Brazilian schr.-brig Flor del Norte, from Bahia 4th ult., with sugar, paper, wine, &c., to José Gestal.
7th.—British brig Magnusha, Johnston, from Liverpool 25th December, Cape de Verdes 16th January, with 72 moyos salt, to M'Donnell, Kemsley & Co.
8th.—Spanish barque Artemisa, from Tarragona 20th December, with wine, oil, brandy, and gin, to Vi-lardeob.

Sailed from Montevideo.

8th inst.—H. B. M.'s packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

On Tuesday, 27th December, as the King of the French was proceeding to open the Chambers, another attempt was made to assassinate his Majesty, which, like the former ones, was providentially unsuccessful. We subjoin the particulars which have reached London:—

This being the day fixed for the opening of the Legislative Chambers, the usual preparations were made for his Majesty's progress to the Palais Bourbon. Bodies of military were in attendance, as on former occasions; but the severity of the weather was such that the ordinary crowd of spectators was diminished to a much smaller number than we have previously remarked at this ceremony.

Within a few seconds of the royal cortege leaving the Tuileries, by the gate leading to the Pont Royal, and whilst the crowd assembled on the quay were cheering the appearance of his Majesty, a young man, rather genteelly dressed, made an attempt on the King's life by firing a pistol at him, which happily did not take effect. The assassin, it is said, was so close to the carriage, in which were the King and the Dukes d'Orleans and Nemours, that his Majesty had a full view of his person, and was enabled to point him out to the National Guards, who immediately arrested him, and conveyed him to the guardhouse of the chateau, without his making any attempt to resist, or save himself by flight. The feeling excited among the troops and National Guards was such that the wretched youth was nearly sacrificed on the spot which he had selected for the execution of his diabolical purpose. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were both slightly wounded by the glass of the carriage window, which the ball directed against his Majesty shivered to atoms. During this scene the King exhibited the greatest coolness and courage; and the procession, immediately after the arrest of the assassin, continued its route to the Chamber without any other event marking its progress. Her Majesty's carriage, in which, besides the Queen, were Madame Adelaide and the Princesses, preceded that of the King.

At ten minutes past one o'clock, the Queen and Madame Adelaide entered the Chamber, amidst loud acclamations of "Vive la Reine!" and took their seats in the corner tribune, reserved for them. At half-past one precisely the King was announced, and in a few seconds entered by the door on the left of the couloir. At the moment of the King's appearance, the Peers, Deputies, and the whole of the auditory stood up, and the acclamations with which his Majesty was received were most enthusiastic. Cheers, and loud shouts of "Vive le Roi!" were continued for several minutes, and were fervidly repeated at several intervals. His Majesty was evidently deeply affected by this loyal and animated welcome, which he acknowledged by repeatedly bowing to the auditory, at the same time laying his hand upon his heart, and speaking his thanks with the emphatic eloquence to which the heart alone, and not the lips, can give utterance. We feel the most sincere gratification at being enabled to observe that the King, though rather pale, looked on the whole extremely well. He ascended the steps with remarkable firmness, and we had almost said, with the vigour and elasticity of a younger man. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Orleans and the Prince de Joinville, the latter dressed in a naval uniform, took their seats at his right, and the Duke de Nemours on his left. Immediately afterwards, his Majesty commenced the reading of the Royal Speech, in a firm tone of voice, which he retained to the conclusion of the document, except in the delivery of the passages which referred to the disastrous expedition to Constantina, and his own providential escape from assassination. In alluding to these

events, his Majesty's accents assumed the tremor not of feebleness, but of deep feeling and emotion. The allusion to his own escape was, immediately after its delivery, received by the whole of the assemblage with loud and reiterated shouts of "Vive le Roi!"

The assassin's name is Mennier, the son of a carriage-maker at La Villette, a suburb of Paris, on the St. Denis road. The pistol which he made use of contained either two balls, of which one was divided into two, or else one ball cut into three. After entering the side window of the carriage, a fragment of the ball went through the front window, immediately behind the coachman. Another fragment entered the cushion, and was found there, not two inches from where the Duke de Joinville was sitting. The lantern to the left of the coachman was also broken, whether by a third ball or a fragment, or whether by the one that traversed the front window, is not certain.

The culprit appeared to be much agitated, and, a few moments before the arrival of his Majesty, had attracted the notice of a police agent, and an inspector of the chateau, who were preparing to take him into custody. At this moment the King passed, and the assassin fired so quickly that it was impossible to arrest his arm: the ball, though fired at a distance, entered the middle of the carriage glass, and only missed the King's breast by a few lines. Parties from all sides now rushed on him, and, although he made no resistance, he was severely handled by the crowd. The assassin, when taken to the Tuileries, was placed in one of the lower rooms, under a double guard.

A splendid Map of London, executed in the year 1835, containing engravings of St. Paul's Cathedral Church and Westminster Abbey, has been lately placed in the reading-room of the Commercial Rooms of this city.

The *Gaceta Mercantil* of 7th inst., contains a "Disertacion sobre la inteligencia erronea que dan los Jurisconsultos Españoles á la ley Diez de Toro," sostenida en la Universidad de Buenos Ayres, corregida despues y publicada por el Dr. Tomas M. de Anchorena. The above-mentioned *Disertacion* occupies 12 columns of the *Gaceta*, and will doubtless prove of great benefit to this country, by placing in a clear point of view a portion of its legislation intimately connected with the interests of all.

Bred.

On the 7th inst., aged three years and four months, JANE, third daughter of Mr. HIRAM HUNT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Examination.

THE Annual Public Examination of MR. RAMSAY'S ACADEMY, will take place on Thursday, the 10th inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.; when Parents, and others interested, are respectfully requested to attend. Calle de las Piedras, No. 31, }
9th March, 1837.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish,.....	119 a	dollars each.
Do. Patriot,.....	117 a	do. do.
Plata macuquina,.....	64 a 7 1/2	do. for one.
Dollars, Spanish,.....	7 1/2 a	do. each.
Do. Patriot, & Patacones, 7 3/16 a 7 5/16	do. do.	
6 per cent. Stock,.....	a	do. percent.
Bank Shares,.....	a	do. each.
Exchange on England,.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2	pence per dot.
Do. on Rio Janeiro,.....	260 a 260	dis. p. ct. prm.
Do. on Montevideo,.....	7 1/2 a 7 1/2	p. patacon.
Do. on United States,.....	40 a 40	do. p. U.S. dol.
Hides, Ox, best,.....	29 a 30	do. p. passed.
Do. country,.....	25 a 26	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24 lbs.	26 a 27	do. do.
Do. salted,.....	22 a 23	do. do.
Do. Horse,.....	9 1/2 a 11	do. each.
Nutria Skins,.....	3 1/2 a 3 1/2	do. per lb.
Chinchilla Skins,.....	35 a 36	do. per dozen.
Wool, common,.....	6 a 13	do. per arroba.
Hair, long,.....	43 a 45	do. do.
Do. mixed,.....	28 a 27 1/2	do. do.
Jerked Beef,.....	14 a 18	do. p. quintal.
Tallow, melted,.....	11 1/2 a 12	do. p. arroba.
Horns,.....	160 a 540	do. per mt.
Flour, (North American),..	a	do. per barrel.
Salt, on board,.....	11 a 12	do. p. fanega.
Discount,.....	1 1/2 a 2	p. ct. p. month.

The highest price of Doublons during the week, 119 dollars. The lowest price, 117 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 7 1/2 pence. The lowest ditto, 7 1/2 pence.

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